

REPORT  
ON THE  
SUBJECT OF THE MASSACRE  
AT THE  
MOUNTAIN MEADOWS,  
IN  
UTAH TERRITORY,  
IN  
SEPTEMBER, 1857,  
OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN, WOMEN AND  
CHILDREN, WHO WERE FROM  
ARKANSAS.

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BY BREVET MAJOR JAMES HENRY CARLETON,  
U. S. ARMY.

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AND REPORT  
OF THE  
HON. WILLIAM C. MITCHELL,

RELATIVE TO THE SEVENTEEN SURVIVING CHILDREN WHO WERE  
BROUGHT BACK BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE U. S. AFTER  
THEIR PARENTS AND OTHERS, WITH WHOM  
THEY WERE EMIGRATING, HAD  
BEEN MURDERED.

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LITTLE ROCK:  
TRUE DEMOCRAT STEAM PRESS, 1860.

man named Perkins, who had previously been to California, having charge of it as conductor. That he afterwards saw the train frequently; the last time he saw it was at Ash Hollow, on the North Fork of the Platte. The Doctor says the train consisted of, say, forty wagons. There were a few tents besides, which the emigrants used in addition to these wagons when they encamped. There seemed to be about forty heads of families; many women—some unmarried—and many children. A Doctor accompanied them. The train seemed to consist of respectable people, well to do in the world. They were well dressed; were quiet, orderly, genteel; had fine stock; had three carriages along; and other evidences which went to show that this was one of the finest trains that had been seen to cross the plains. It was so remarked upon by the officers who were with the Doctor at the time. From reports afterwards received, and comparing the dates with the probable rate of travel, he believed this was the identical train which was destroyed at Mountain Meadows.

I could get no information of these emigrants of a date anterior to this. Here seems to be given the first glimpse of their number, character, and condition; and an authentic glimpse, too, if the train destroyed was the one seen by the doctor, of which there can hardly be a doubt. The doctor was confirmed in his belief that the train he saw was the one destroyed for many reasons; among them, one fact seemed to be very convincing. He observed a carriage in the train in which some ladies rode, to whom he made one or more visits as they journeyed along. There was something peculiar in the construction of this carriage, and its ornaments; its blazoned stag's head upon the panels, etc., etc. This carriage, he says, is now in the possession of the Mormons. Besides, he afterward heard is a fact that this train had been entirely destroyed. The people who owned it would not have been likely to *sell* such an important part of their means of transportation midway their journey.

The road upon which these emigrants were seen by Dr. Brewer, crosses the Rocky Mountains through the South Pass, and thence goes on down into the Great Basin to Salt Lake

City ; and thence southward along the western base of the Wahsatch Mountains to what is called the Rim of the Basin. Here the "divide" is crossed, when it descends upon the valley of the Santa Clara affluent towards the Colorado. Fillmore City is upon one of the many streams which run westward down from the Wahsatch Mountains into the Basin. It is about one hundred and forty miles from Salt Lake City ; then upon another stream, ninety miles further south, is Parowan City ; then, upon still another stream eighteen miles south of Parowan, is Cedar City ; then to a settlement on Pinto Creek is twenty-four miles; thence to Hamblin's house on the northern slope of the Mountain Meadows, six miles. From Hamblin's house over the Rim of the Basin to the southern point of the Mountain Meadows, where there is a large spring, is four miles, one thousand yards. This swell of land, or water shed, called the Rim of the Basin, runs west across nearly midway the valley called the *Mountain Meadows*. This valley runs north and south ; its northern portion is drained toward the Basin ; its southern toward the Santa Clara. Down on the Santa Clara is a Mormon settlement called "the Fort." Here, some thirty families reside ; it is thirty-four miles from Mountain Meadows. East of Cedar City, say eighteen miles, on the east slope of the Wahsatch Range, drained by Virgin, is the town of Harmony, of one hundred families, and further down the Virgin river, twelve miles from "the Fort," on the Santa Clara, is Washington City, also of one hundred families. The Santa Clara joins the Virgin river near Washington City.

The Pah-~~Vent~~ Indians live near Fillmore City. The Pah-Ute Indians are scattered along from Tarowan southward to the Colorado.

The train of emigrants proceeding southward from Fillmore City toward the Mountain Meadows, are next seen, so far as my inquiries go, by a *Mr. Jacob Hamblin*, a leading Mormon, who has charge of "the Fort" on the Santa Clara, and resides there in the winter season, but who has a cattle ranch, and a house where he lives in the summer time, at the Mountain Meadows. I here give what he said, and which I wrote down.

sentenee by sentence, as he related it. He told me he had given the same information to Judge Cradlebaugh:

"About the middle of August, 1857, I strated on a visit to Great Salt Lake City. At Corn Creek, eight miles south of, Fillmore City, I encamped with a train of emigrants who said they were mostly from Arkansas. There were, in my opinion, not over thirty wagons. There were several tents, and they had from four hundred to five hundred head of horned cattle; twenty-five head of horses, and some mules. This information I got in conversation with one of the men of the train. The people seemed to be ordinary frontier 'homespun' people, as a general thing; some of the outsiders were rude and rough, and calculated to get the ill-will of the inhabitants. Several of the men asked me about the condition of the road, and the disposition of the Indians, and where there would be a good place to recruit their stock. I asked them how many men they had. They said they had between forty and fifty 'that would do to tie to.' I told them I considered if they would keep a good look out that the Indians did not steal their animals, half that number would be safe; and that the Mountain Meadows was the best point to recruit their animals before they entered upon the desert. I recommended this spring, and the grazing about it here four miles south of my house, as the place where they should stop. The most of these men seemed to have families with them. They remarked that this one train was made up near Salt Lake City of several trains that had crossed the plains separately; and being southern people had preferred to take the southern route. This was all of importance that passed between us, and I went on my journey, and they proceeded on theirs. On my way back home, at Fillmore City, I heard it said that the company—meaning the train referred to—had poisoned a small spring at Corn Creek, where I had met them. There was some considerable excitement about it among the citizens of Fillmore, and among the Tah-Vent Indians who live within eight miles of that place. I was told that eighteen head of cattle had died from drinking the water; that six of the Tah-Vents had been poisoned from eating the flesh of the cattle that died; and that one or two of these Indians had also died. Mr.

Robinson, a citizen of Fillmore, whose son was buried the day I got there, said the boy had been poisoned in 'trying out' the tallow of the dead cattle. I am satisfied that he believed what he said about it. I thought, *at the time*, that the spring had been poisoned as stated. I encamped that night with a company from Iron county, who told me that the company from Arkansas had all been killed off at Mountain Meadows, except seventeen children. I afterwards met between Beaver and Pine Creek, Colonel Dain, of Parowan, who confirmed what these people from Iron county had said. He further stated that the Indians were collecting on the Muddy, with a determination to 'wipe out' another company of emigrants, which was several days in rear of the first. He mentioned that the Indians had supplied themselves with arms and ammunition from the train destroyed at the Meadows. After consulting with him, he advised me to go forward and spare no pains in trying to prevent their carrying their purpose into execution; and he gave me an order to press into service any animals I might require for that purpose. I got a horse at Beaver about eight o'clock that evening, and the next evening at Pinto Creek, eighty-three miles distant, I met Mr. Dudley Leavett from the settlements on the Santa Clara. I told him what I had heard. He told me it was true; and that all the Indians in the southern country were greatly excited, and 'all hell' could not stop them from killing, or at least robbing the other train of its stock. He further stated that several interpreters from the Santa Clara had gone on with this last train. I told him to return and get the best animal he could find at my rancho, and go on as fast as he could and endeavor to stop further mischief from being done. That if the Indians ran off the stock of the train, for himself and all the interpreters to go and recover it if possible and prevent further depreciation. He left me under these instructions.

"The next morning, which I think was the 18th of September, 1857, I arrived at my rancho, four miles from the Meadows. Here I had left my family. I found at the rancho three little white girls in the care of my wife; the eldest six or seven years of age, the next about three, and the next about one. The youngest had been shot through one of her arms, below the

elbow, by a large ball, breaking both bones, and cutting the arm half off. My wife having a young child of her own, and these three little orphans besides, my home appeared to be anything but cheerful. About one or two o'clock that day I came down to the point where the massacre had taken place, in company with an Indian boy named Albert, who had been brought up in my family. The boy told me that the inhabitants from Cedar City had come down and buried the murdered people in three large heaps, which he pointed out to me ; the boy showed me two girls who had run some ways off before they were killed. The wolves had dug open the heaps, dragged out the bodies, and were then tearing the flesh from them. I counted nineteen wolves at one of these places. I have since learned from people, who assisted in burying the bodies, that there were one hundred and seven men, women and children, found dead upon the ground. I am satisfied that all were not found. The most of the bodies were stripped of all the clothing ; were then in a state of putrifaction ; and presented a horrible sight. There was no property left upon the ground, except one white ox, which is still at my rancho. .

“ The following summer, when the bones had lost all their flesh, I reburied them, assisted by a Mr. Fuller. He is still at the rancho.

“ The *Indians* have often told me that they made an attack on the emigrants between daylight and sunrise, as the men were standing around the camp fires, killing and wounding fifteen at the first discharge, which was delivered from the ravine near the spring, close to the wagons, and from a hill to the west. That the emigrants immediately *corralled* their wagons, and threw up an entrenchment to shelter themselves from the balls. When I first saw the ditch it was about four feet deep, and the bank about two feet high. The *Indians* (!) say they then run off the stock, but kept parties at the spring to prevent the emigrants from getting to the water, the emigrants firing upon them every time they showed themselves, and they returning the fire. This was kept up for six or seven days. The *Indians* (!) say they lost but one man killed, and three or four wounded. At the end of six or seven days, they

say a man among them who could talk English (?) called to the emigrants and told them if they would go back to the settlement and leave their property, *especially their arms*, they would spare their lives; but if they did not do so, they would kill the whole of them. The emigrants agreed to this, and started back on the road towards my rancho. About a mile from the spring there are some scrub oak bushes, and tall sage growing on each side of the road and close to it. Here a large body of Indians lay in ambush, who, when the emigrants approached, fell upon them in their defenceless condition, and with bows and arrows, and stones, and guns and knives, murdered all without regard to sex or age, except a few infant children, seventeen of which have since been recovered. This is what the *Indians* told me, nine days after the massacre took place. From the position of the bodies, this latter part of their story seems to be corroborated; and I should judge that the women and children were in advance of the men when the last attack upon them was made. When I buried the bones last summer, I observed that about one-third of the skulls were shot through with bullets, and about one-third seemed to be broken in with stones.

"The train I sent Leavitt to protect, had gotten as far as the Canon, five miles beyond the Muddy, when the Indians made a descent upon its loose stock, driving off, as the emigrants have since said, two hundred and eighty head of cattle. Leavitt, and other interpreters, recovered between seventy-five and one hundred head, which were brought back to my rancho. Of those the Indians afterwards demanded and stole some forty head; and last January I turned over to a Mr. Lane, from California, the remainder. These are all the facts within my knowledge, connected with the destruction of one, and the passing along of the other, of these two trains."

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This Jacob Hamblin seems to be a man of considerable importance and note among the Mormons in this southern part of the territory. He is about fifty years of age, and although with but little education, is a shrewd, intelligent, thinking man.

Judge Cradlebaugh, I heard, was of opinion Hamblin was acting in good faith, and gave what he really believed was a true account of the massacre, and of the Mormon part taken in it.\* Hamblin has two wives; one about forty-five or fifty years of age, a sister of a Mormon named Hiram Judd who lives at Hamblin's house at the Mountain Meadows, and another wife of about eighteen, a sister of the Dudley Leavitt of whom he speaks. Hamblin is, and has for a long time been, Indian sub-agent for the Pah-Utes. He speaks their language well, and has great influence with them. He told me the church had granted him a piece of land ten miles square, which covers the whole of the Mountain Meadows—the best grazing tract in Utah Territory. It is quite a significant fact that this ranch, whereon the massacre took place, is well stocked with cattle, among which the white ox is acknowledged to be. Mr. Hamblin and his story will be further considered upon at another place in this report. His eldest wife came to my camp and stayed there with her husband the night of the 19th instant. The next morning I wrote down, word by word, as she related it, her account of the massacre. Her husband took good care to be present at the time, and, also, took very good care to give her occasional promptings; although it has been perceived, he was at Salt Lake City when the facts she related occurred. Her story was as follows :

" I was residing four miles north of this spring at the ranch, in the fall of 1857. Early in September of that year, about the first, a large train of wagons, I could not tell exactly how many, think about fifty, passed by our house. None of the people stopped. There may have been a man who came and enquired the way to the spring. It was about noon. The next morning a man from the train came back to the house to see if I could sell him some butter and cheese. I had none, and he stayed but a short time, saying his people had camped at the spring, where they would stay awhile to recruit their stock. I

\* I have learned authentically that the Judge has now a different opinion of this Hamblin; that he *now* believes him to be, what he doubtless is, a consummate knave and villain.

J. H. C.

heard no more about the people of the train until Monday morning before daylight, when I heard a great number of guns firing at this spring. This firing was kept up until after daylight, all of half an hour, when it ceased. I did not hear any more guns until evening, after dark, when the firing again began, but not so rapidly as before. This lasted, say fifteen minutes; and I think there were some shots fired during the night. Sometimes I could not hear them so plainly as at others, owing to changing winds. After the firing the first morning, some white men came to our house and said that the Indians had attacked the train because the emigrants had poisoned a spring near Fillmore. There was but one man about our house. His name was David Tullis; he is an Englishman, and now lives at "the Fort" on the Santa Clara. There was an Indian boy Albert. Tullis was herding the cattle, and Albert the sheep. The white men who stopped at our house, and told us about the excitement among the Indians, said they had been here at the spring, and tried to stop the fighting, but that the Indians had become enraged and were determined to kill the emigrants; that they were gathering, for this purpose, from all quarters. The Indians were frequently passing and repassing our house. They said I need not be afraid, they were friendly to me and would not hurt me; but that they would kill the emigrants. This firing, and people passing to and fro, continued about a week. Several persons from Harmony, and other places, gathered about, and said they had been trying to stop it. I noticed among them John D. Lee. He was at my house two or three time during the week. At length between sun down and dark of the last day, I heard a firing greater than before, and more distinct. This is the time when the last of them were killed, after they started towards our house. In about an hour a wagon drove up to our house having seventeen children in it, the most of them crying; one, a girl, about a year old, had been shot through the arm, and another girl about four years old, had been wounded in the ear; their clothes were bloody. The wagon was driven up to the door by a man named Shurtz, or Shirts, a son-in-law of John D. Lee. John D. Lee seemed to have the distribution of the children. The

little girl who was shot through the arm could not well be moved. She had two sisters, Rebecca and Louisa, one seven and the other five, who seemed to be greatly attached to her. I persuaded Lee not to separate them, but to let me have all three of them. This he finally agreed to, and the children stayed with me, and I nursed the wounded child, though it has lost forever the use of its arm. The next day after the last massacre Lee, and the rest started up the road, with all the rest of the children in a wagon; and the Indians scattered off. This is all I know personally on the subject."

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Mrs. Hamblin is a simple minded person of about forty-five, and evidently looks with the eyes of her husband at every thing. She may really have been taught by the Mormons to believe it is no *great* sin to kill gentiles and enjoy their property. Of the shooting of the emigrants which she had herself heard, and knew at the time what was going on, she seemed to speak without a shudder, or any great feeling; but when she told of the seventeen orphan children who were brought by *such a crowd* to her own house of one room, there, in the darkness of the night—two of the children cruelly mangled, and the most of them with their parent's blood still wet upon their clothes, and all of them shrieking with terror, and grief, and anguish—her own mother-heart was touched. She at least deserves kind consideration for her care and nourishment of the three sisters, and for all she did for the little girl "about one year old, who had been shot through one of her arms below the elbow by a large ball, breaking both bones, and cutting the arm half off."

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A Snake Indian boy called *Albert Hamblin*, but whose Indian name was a word which meant *hungry*, who is now about seventeen or eighteen years of age, says that Mr. Jacob Hamblin brought him beyond where Camp Floyd is located, and that he has lived with Mr. Hamblin about six years here, and about three years up north. He was sent by Mr. Hamblin to my

camp, at Mountain Meadows, on the 20th day of May, 1859, and, in speaking of the massacre at this place, related what follows in very good English:

"In the first part of September, a year and a half ago, I was at Mr. Hamblin's rancho, four miles from here. My business was to herd sheep. I saw a train come along the road and pass down this way. It was near sun down. I drove the sheep home, and went after wood, when I saw the train encamp at this spring from a high point of land where I was cutting wood. When the train passed me, I saw a good many women and children. It was night when I got home. Another Indian boy named John, who lives at the Vegas, and talks some English, was with me. He lived with a man named Sam. Knight, at Santa Clara. After the train had been 'camped at this spring three nights, the fourth day, in the morning just before light, when we were all abed at the house, I was waked up by hearing a good many guns fired. I could hear guns fired every little while all day, until it was dark. Then I did not know what had been done. During the day, as we, John and I, sat on a hill herding sheep, we saw the Indians drive off all the stock, and shoot some of the cattle; at the same time we could see shooting going on down around the train; emigrants shooting at the Indians from the *carrol* of wagons, and Indians shooting at them from the tops of the hills all around. In this way they fought on for about a week. I asked an Indian what he was killing those people for. He was mad, and told me unless I kept my mouth shut he would kill me! Three men came down from Cedar City to our house while the fighting was going on. They said they came after cattle. Other men passed to and fro from Santa Clara to our house during the night. The three men from Cedar City staid about the house a while pitching horse-shoe quoits, while the fighting was going on, when they afterwards went back to Cedar City. Dudley Leavett came up from Santa Clara in the night, while the emigrants were camped here. But he did not see them. He went on to Cedar City to buy flour. When he got to the house we told him the emigrants were fighting here. One afternoon, near night, after they had fought nearly a week, John and I saw

the women and children, and some men, leave the wagons and go up the road towards our house. There were no Indians with them. John and I could see where the Indians were hid in the oak bushes and sage right by the side of the road a mile or more on their route, and I said to John, I would like to know what the emigrants left their wagons for, as they were going into a 'worse fix than ever they saw.' The women were on ahead with the children. The men were behind. Altogether it was a big crowd. Soon as they got to the place where the Indians were hid in the bushes, each side of the road, the Indians pitched right on to them, and commenced shooting them with guns, and bows and arrows, and cut some of the men's throats with knives. The men ran in every direction, the Indians after them, and yelling and whooping. Soon as the women and children saw the Indians spring out of the bushes, they all cried out so loud John and I heard them. The women scattered, and tried to hide in the bushes, but the Indians shot them down; two girls ran up the slope towards the east, about a quarter of a mile; John and I ran down and tried to save them; the girls hid in some bushes. A man, who is an Indian doctor, also told the Indians not to kill them. The girls then came out and hung around him for protection, he trying to keep the Indians away. The girls were crying out loud. The Indians came up and seized the girls by their hands and their dresses, and pulled and pushed them away from the doctor, and shot them. By this time it was dark, and the other Indians down by the road had got nearly through killing all the others. They were about half an hour killing the people from the time they first sprung out upon them from the bushes. Sometime in the night, Tullis and the Indians brought some of the children in a wagon up to the house. The children cried all night. One little one, a baby, just commeneing to walk around, was shot through the arm. One of the girls had been hit through the ear. Many of the children's clothes were bloody. The next morning we kept three children, and the rest were taken to Cedar City; also, the next morning, the train of wagons went up to Cedar City with all the goods. The Indians got all the flour. Some of it I saw buried this side of Pinto Creek. There

were two yoke of cattle to each wagon as they passed up. The rest of the stock had been killed to be eaten by the Indians, while the fight was going on, except some which were driven over the mountains this way and that. The Indians stripped naked the dead bodies ; that is, all the men ; some of the women had their under clothes left. There were a good many men who came over from Pinto Creek, 'and about,' and staid around the house while the fight went on. I saw John D. Lee there about the house during that time—he lives in Harmony ; and Richard Robinson, Prime Coleman, Amos Thornton, and 'Brother' Dickson, who all live at Pinto Creek. Thornton I saw at the house. When 'Father' (Jacob Hamblin) came back, I came down with him on to the ground. The bodies were all buried there, so we could not see any. There were plenty of wolves around. The two girls had been buried also ; and I did not show them to father. The Indians buried the bodies, taking spades from the wagons. The people from Cedar City came down three days after the massacre, but the Indians had buried all the bodies before they came. This is all I know about it."

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This Albert Hamblin is nearly a grown man in point of size, and from appearance and bearing, has evidently had engrafted upon his native viciousness all the bad traits of the community in which he lives. Two of the childred are said to have pointed him out to Dr. Forney, as an Indian whom they saw kill their two sisters. His story is artfully made up ; evidently part true and part falsehood. Leavett could not have passed up from "the Fort" to Cedar City without knowing where the emigrants were besieged, as the road runs near the spring where their *corrall* was, and between it and some hills occupied by the Mormons and Indians. That Albert stayed upon a neighboring hill "herding sheep," day after day, while the fight lasted, and then went up to the house at nights quietly to go to sleep, cannot be true. That Mormons were passing and repassing upon the road, day and night, and did not know what was going on, is simply absurd to one conversant with the surroundings of the

place. In this Indian's statement, that some of the Mormons at the house were "pitching quoits," a glance is given at the fiendish levity with which the murdering, day by day, of this artfully entrapped party of "gentile" men, women and children, was regarded. This pitching of horse-shoe quoits was during the time when dropping shots from the Indians, and the other Mormons concealed around the spring and behind the crests of hills, kept back the famishing emigrants from water. There was *time enough* for some to go up to Hamblin's house for refreshments! No danger of the emigrants getting away! It was all safe in that quarter! "There is time enough for us to have a quiet game of quoits. The other boys will take care of matters down there." You will hardly fail to observe the discrepancy between Hamblin's statement, and that of Albert, in relation to the burial of the two girls, and in relation to the burial of the bodies of the others who had been murdered. Hamblin says the people from Cedar City buried them; Albert, that the Indians did it, "taking the spades from the wagons;" not a likely thing for *bona fide* Indians to do. My own opinion is that the remains *were not buried at all*, until after they had been dismembered by the wolves, and the flesh stripped from the bones; and then, that only such bones were buried as lay scattered along nearest the road.

Albert had evidently been trained in his statement. He gave much of it after close cross-questioning, keeping always the Mormons in the back ground, and the Indians conspicuously the prominent figures and actors, as Hamblin and his wife had endeavored to do. It was not until I told him that Hamblin and his wife had informed me that John D. Lee, and other Mormons were there, and had asked him how it was possible he had not seen them, that he recollects about "Brother Lee" and "Brother Prime Coleman," Amos Thornton, Richard Robinson, and "Brother Dickenson," from Pinto Creek. He, too, had fallen into the general custom of the people, and called every man "brother."

I questioned other Mormons in relation to the massacre; but many of them said they had moved from the northern part of the territory since it took place. Others that they were

harvesting at Parowan, Cedar, and at "the Fort," and knew nothing of it until it was all over. Even "Brother" Prime Coleman told me he was harvesting near Parowan, just before that time, with Brother Benjamin Nell; but when the massacre took place he was down on Muddy river with Brother Ira Hatch, *to keep down disturbances there among the Indians.* (The Muddy is one hundred and sixty-three miles from Parowan on the road to California. He had to pass Mountain Meadows to go there.) He said that as he and Hatch were coming back they saw in the sand the tracks of three men who wore fine boots. This was at the Beaver Dams (between Mountain Meadows and the Muddy, and fifty miles from the Meadows.) "*He and Hatch were frightened at this sign:* were afraid of robbers, and did not stop, even for water, until they reached the Santa Clara, twenty miles off." At Pine Valley, near Mountain Meadows, they *first* heard of the massacre. (?) There is no doubt but that all three of these men were active participants in the butchering at the Meadows.

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The foregoing is the Mormon story of the massacre, as it took place near Hamblin's ranch, and within hearing of his family, it was impossible for them to be "out harvesting," or "up north," or "down on the Muddy." He himself had gone to Salt Lake City: at least, he says so; but even this, I think, needs proof. *Some account had* to be made up, and the one most likely to be believed, was that the whole matter had been started by the Indians, and carried out by them; "because the emigrants had poisoned a spring near Fillmore City." Mr. Rodgers, U. States deputy marshal, who accompanied Judge Cradlebaugh in his tour to the south, told me the water of the spring referred to runs with such a volume and force, "a barrel of arsenic would not poison it." While the Mormons say the Indians were the murderers, they speak with no sympathy of the sufferers, but rather in extenuation of the crime, by saying the emigrants were not fit to live. That besides poisoning the spring, "they were impudent to the people on the road; robbed

their hen-roosts and gardens; and were insulting to the Church; called their oxen '*Brigham Young*', '*Heber Cemball*', etc.; and altogether were a rough ugly set that ought to have been killed any way."

But there is another side to this story: It is said that some two years since, Bishop Parley Pratt was shot in the Cherokee Nation, near Arkansas, by the husband of a woman who had run off with that saintly prelate. The Mormons swore vengeance on the people of Arkansas, one of whom was this injured husband. The wife came on to Salt Lake City, after the Bishop was killed, and still lives there. About this time, also, the Mormon troubles with the United States commenced, and the most bitter hostility against the Gentiles became ripe throughout Utah amongst all the Latter Day Saints. It will be recollected that while these emigrants were pursuing their journey overland to California, Colonel Alexander was following upon their trail with two or more regiments of troops, ordered to Utah to assist, if necessary, in seeing the laws of the land properly enforced in that territory.

This train was undoubtedly a very rich one. It is said the emigrants had nearly 900 head of fine cattle, many horses and mules, and one stallion valued at \$2,000. That they had a great deal of ready money besides. All this the Mormons at Salt Lake City saw as the train came on. The Mormons knew the troops were marching to their country, and a spirit of intense hatred of the Americans and towards our government was kindled in the hearts of this whole people, by Brigham Young, Orson Hyde, and other leaders, even from the pulpits. Here opportunely, was a rich train of emigrants—American gentiles; that is, the most obnoxious kind of gentiles; and not only that but *these* gentiles were from Arkansas, where the staintly Pratt had gained his crown of martyrdom. Is not here some thread which may be seized as a clue to this mystery, so long hidden, as to whether or not the Mormons were accomplices in this massacre? This train of rich Arkansas gentiles was doomed from the day it crossed through the South Pass, and had gotten fairly down into the meshes of the Mormon spider-net, from which it was never to become disentangled.

Judge Cradlebaugh informed me, that about this time, Brigham Young, preaching in the Tabernacle and speaking of the troubles with the United States, said that "up to that moment he had protected emigrants who had passed through the territory, but now he would turn the Indians loose upon them." It is a singular point, worthy of note, that this sermon should have been preached just as the rich train had gotten into the valley and now fairly entrapped; a sermon good, coming from him, as a letter of marque, to these land pirates, who listened to him as to an oracle. The hint thus shrewly given was not long in being acted upon.

From that moment these emigrants, as they journeyed southward, were considered the authorized, if not the legal, prey of the inhabitants. All kinds of depredations and extortions were practised upon them. At Parowan they took some wheat to the mill to be ground. The miller went to ask the Bishop if he might grind this grain "for the damned gentiles." The Bishop replied, "yes; but do you take double toll." This shows the spirit with which they were treated. These things are now leaking out; some of those who were then Mormons have renounced their creed, and through them much is learned, which taken in connection with facts that are known, serve to develop the truth. It is said to be a truth, that *Brigham Young* sent letters south, authorizing, if not commanding, that the train should be destroyed. A Pah-Ute chief, of the Santa Clara band, named "Jackson," who was one of the attacking party, and had a brother slain by the emigrants from their corral by the spring, says, that orders came down in a letter from Brigham Young that the emigrants were to be killed; and a chief of the Pah-Utes named "Tonche," now living on the Virgin river, told me that a letter from Brigham Young, to the same effect, was brought down to the Virgin river band, by a man named Huntington, who, I learn, is an Indian interpreter and lives at present at Salt Lake City.

Jackson says there were sixty Mormons led by Bishop John D. Lee, of Harmony, and a prominent man in the church named Haight, who live at Cedar City. That they were all painted and disguised as Indians. That this painting and disguising was done

at a spring in a canon about a mile northeast of the spring where the emigrants were encamped; and that Lee and Haight led and directed the combined force of Mormons and Indians in the first attack, throughout the seige, and at the last massacre. The Santa Clara Indians say that the emigrants could not get to the water, as the besiegers lay around the spring ready to shoot any one who approached it. This could easily have been done. Major Prince, Paymaster U. S. A., and Lieut. Ogle, 1st dragoons, on the 17th instant, stood at the ditch which was in the *corrall*, and placed some men at the spring twenty-eight yards distant, and they could just see the men's heads, both parties standing erect. This shows how vital a point the assailants occupied, how close it was to the assailed, and how well protected it was from a fire coming from the direction of the *corrall*.

The following account of the affair is I think susceptible of legal proof, by those whose names are known, and who I am assured are willing to make oath to many of the facts which serve as a link in the chain of evidence leading towards the truth of this grave question: *By whom were these one hundred and twenty men, women and children murdered?*

"It was currently reported amongst the Mormons at Cedar City, in talking among themselves, before the troops ever came down south [when all felt secure from arrest or prosecution], and nobody seemed to question the truth of it, that a train of emigrants of fifty or upwards of men, mostly with families, came and camped at this spring, at Mountain Meadows, in September, 1857. It was reported in Cedar City, and was not, and is not doubted, even by the Mormons, that John D. Lee, Isaac C. Haight, John W. Higby [the first resides at Harmony, the last two at Cedar City], were the leaders who organized a party of fifty or sixty Mormons to attack this train. They had, also, all the Indians which they could collect at Cedar City, Harmony, and Washington City, to help them; a good many in number. This party then came down, and at first, the Indians were ordered to *stampede* the cattle and drive them away from the train. They then commenced firing on the emigrants. This fire was returned by the emigrants. One Indian was killed, a brother of the chief of the Santa Clara In-

dians; another shot through the leg, who is now a cripple at Cedar City. It was said the Mormons were painted and disguised as Indians. The Mormons say the emigrants fought "like lions," and that they saw they could not whip them by any fair fighting. After some days fighting, the Mormons had a council among themselves to arrange a plan to destroy the emigrants. They concluded finally that they would send some few down and pretend to be friends, and try and get the emigrants to surrender. John D. Lee, and three or four others—head men—from Washington, Cedar, and Parowan [Haught and Higby from Cedar], had their paint washed off, and dressing in their usual dress, took three wagons and drove down towards the emigrants *corrals* as if they were just traveling on the road on their ordinary business. The emigrants sent out a little girl towards them; she was dressed in white; had a white handkerchief in her hand which she waved in token of peace. The Mormons with the wagons waved one in reply, and then moved on to the *corrals*. The emigrants then came out, *no Indians or others being in sight at this time*, and talked with these leading Mormons with the three wagons. They talked with the emigrants an hour, or an hour and a half, and told them that the Indians were hostile, and that *if they gave up their arms* it would show the Indians that they did not want to fight; and if they, the emigrants, would do this, they would pilot them back to the settlements.

"The emigrants had horses which had remained near the wagons; the loose stock, mostly cattle, had been driven off; not the horses. Finally, the emigrants agreed to those terms, and delivered up their arms to the Mormons, with whom they had counseled. The women and children then started back towards Hamblin's house, the men following with a few wagons that they had hitched up. On arriving at the scrub oaks, etc., where the other Mormons and the Indians lay concealed, Higby, who had been one of those who had inveigled the emigrants from their defences, *himself gave the signal to fire*, when a volley was poured in from each side, and the butchering commenced, and was continued until it was consummated.

"The property was brought to Cedar City and sold at public

auction. It was called in Cedar City, and is so called now by the facetious Mormons, "property taken at the siege of Sebastopol." The clothing stripped from the corpses, bloody, and with bits of flesh in it, shredded by the bullets from the persons of the poor creatures who wore it, was placed in the cellar of the Tything office (an official building), where it lay about three weeks, when it was brought away by some of the party; but witnesses do not know whether it was sold or given away. It is said the cellar smells of it even to this day.

"It is reported that John D. Lee, Haight, and Philip Smith [the latter lives in Cedar City], went to Salt Lake City immediately after the massacre, and counseled with Brigham Young about what should be done with the property. They took with them the ready money they got from the murdered emigrants, and offered it to Young. He said he would have nothing to do with it. He told them to divide the cows and cattle amongst the poor. They had taken with them some of the cattle when they went up, and after the talk with Brigham, they sold these to the merchants there. Lee told Brigham that the Indians would not be satisfied if they did not have a share of the cattle. Brigham left it to Lee to make the distribution. One or two of the Mormons who were engaged, did not like it that Lee had this authority, as they say he swindled them out of their share. Lee was the smartest man of the lot.

"The wagons, carriages, and rifles, etc., were distributed among the Mormons. Lee has a carriage reported to be one of them. The Indians have but few of the rifles."

Much of this seems to be corroborated by a man named Whitlock, a dentist, now at Camp Floyd. Whitlock says he was told by a Mormon, who acknowledged he was present at the massacre, but who is now in California, that orders to destroy the emigrants first came from above [Salt Lake City], and that a party of armed men, under the command of a man named John D. Lee, who was then a bishop in the church, but who has since [as Brigham Young says,] been deposed, left the settlement of Beaver City (north of Parowan), Parowan City, and Cedar City, on what was called '*a secret expedition*,' and after an absence of a few days, returned, bringing back strange

wagons, cattle, horses, mules, and also household property. There is legal proof that this property was sold at the official tything office of the church. Whitlock says that this man could not repeat the detail of the massacre, without tears and trembling. He said he was so horrified at these atrocities, he fled away from Utah to California. The man said he saw children clinging around the knees of the murderers, begging for mercy, and offering themselves as slaves for life, could they be spared. But their throats were cut from ear to ear as an answer to their appeal.

There are now wagons, carriages, and cattle, in possession of the Mormons, which can be sworn to, it is said, as having belonged to these emigrants by those who saw them on the plains. Two hundred and forty-eight head of cattle were sold on the Jordon river, after the arrival of the army, to U. S. commissioners by Mormons; and, it is said, that they can be traced as having come through the hands of Lee, and Hooper, who was Mormon Secretary of State; and were, without doubt, the cattle taken from the emigrants. The Indians are supposed to have gotten but few of the arms. Others are seen in the hands of the Mormons which are believed to have been captured at the time of the massacre. The Pah-Ute Indians on the Muddy river said to me that they knew the Mormons had charged them with the massacre of the emigrants. But say they: "Where are the wagons, the cattle, the clothing, the rifles and other property belonging to the train? We have not got them, or had them. No; you'll find all these things in the hands of the Mormons." There is some logical reasoning in that, creditable at least to the obscure minds of miserable savages, whatever be the truth.

But there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the emigrants were butchered by the Mormons themselves, assisted doubtless by the Indians. The idea of letting the emigrants come on to an obscure quarter of the territory, amid the fastnesses of the mountains, with a formidable desert extending from that point to California, over which a stranger to the country could not possibly, without sustenance, escape with his life, to a point where the Indians were numerous enough to lend assist-

ance, and who could plausibly be charged with the crime in case, in the future, any people should give trouble by asking ugly questions on the subject; exhibits consideration as to future contingencies; of which these miserable Indians, at least, are entirely incapable. Besides, "fifty men that would do to tie to" in a fight, all well armed, and all expert in the use of the rifle, could have whipped ten times their number of Pah-Ute Indians, armed only with the bow and arrow. Hamblin, himself their agent, informed me, that to his certain knowledge in '55, there were but three guns in the whole tribe. I doubt if they had many more in '57. The emigrants were to be destroyed with as little loss to the Mormons as possible; and no one, old enough to tell the tale, was to be left alive. To effect this, the whole plan and operations from beginning to end, display skill, patience, pertinacity, and forecast, which no people here, at that time, were equal to, except the Mormons themselves. Hamblin says three men escaped. They were doubtless herding when the attack was made, or crept out of the *corral* by night. The fate of one of those he had never learned. He must have been murdered off the road, or perished of hunger and thirst in the mountains. At all events, he never went through to California, or he would have been heard from. One got as far as the Muddy river, ninety miles from the Mountain Meadows; the Indians cut his throat. The other got as far as Las Vegas, forty-five miles still further towards California, where he arrived totally naked, some Indians having stripped him of his clothes. Hamblin said an acquaintance of his, coming from that way, had seen, by marks in the sand, where the Indians had thrown him down, and where there had been struggling when he was stripped. The Las Vegas Indians cut his throat likewise. The Mormons had a fort at Las Vegas, now abandoned, but which was occupied at that time.

Here is something which seems to point towards the "tracks in the sand of three men who wore fine boots," which Brother Ira Hatch and Prime Coleman saw at the Beaver Dams; and at which they became so frightened they did not stop to get water, although there was none other within twenty miles. During this "seige of Sebastopol," (!) or after the final massacre,

it was doubtless discovered that the three emigrants had escaped; and Brothers Hatch and Coleman—perhaps two Mormons named Young—were sent in pursuit to cut them off on the desert, or to get the Indians to do it. Hatch talks Pah-Ute like a native, and is now an interpreter of their language whenever needed. One of the Youngs, who now lives at Cotton Farm, near the confluence of the Virgin and Santa Clara, tells this story of the emigrant murdered on the Muddy. He and his brother, each on horseback, and leading a third horse, were traveling from California, as he says, to Utah. Just before they arrived at Muddy river, they met one of the emigrants on foot. He had been wounded, and was unarmed, and without provisions or water; it was at day break. He had traveled already nearly a hundred miles from the Mountain Meadows. He seemed to be terror-stricken; his mind was wandering. He talked incoherently about the massacre, and of his purposes. Under the awful scenes he had witnessed, the pain of his wound, and the privations he had endured, his senses had given way. They told him of the long deserts ahead, on which if he pursued his journey, he would certainly perish. They persuaded him to return with them; mounted him on their led horse, and so came on to the Muddy, when they stopped to prepare breakfast. One of the Youngs laid his coat containing in its pocket \$300, all their money, on a bush, and commenced frying some eakes at a fire which had been kindled. The Indians gathered around in great numbers. The chief would seize the eakes from the pan as fast as they were done and eat them. At last one of the Youngs struck the chief with the knife; whereupon all the Indians rose to kill the three men. Young says he and his brother drew their revolvers, and holding them on the Indians, kept them at a distance until they got to their horses, had mounted, and were out of arrow shot. They then looked back for the emigrant who had seemed, as he sat abstractedly by the fire, hardly to comprehend what was going on. He had not left the spot where he sat. Three or four Indians had him down and were cutting his throat. They, themselves, then made off, leaving coat, money, and all their provisions. This is their story. But the truth doubtless was, the

Youngs, Hatch, and Coleman, had followed up the man; had found him beyond the Muddy, brought him back, and then set the Indians upon him. The fate of these three men seems to close the scenes of this terrible tragedy on all the grown people of that fine train which was seen journeying prosperously forwards at O'Fallon's Bluffs, on the 11th of the preceding June. There were doubtless atrocious episodes connected with the massacre of the women which will never be known. Mr. Rodgers, the deputy marshal, told me that Bishop John D. Lee, is said to have taken a beautiful young lady away to a secluded spot; there she implored him but in vain for more than life. She, too, was found dead. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear. The little children whom we left this John D. Lee distributing at Hamblin's house, after that sad night, have at length been gathered together, and are now either at Indian Farm, twelve miles south of Fillmore City, or at Salt Lake City, in the custody of Dr. Forney, U. S. Indian agent. They are seventeen in number. Sixteen of these were seen by Judge Cradlebaugh, Lieut. Kearney, and others, and gave the following information in relation to their personal identity, etc. The children were varying from three to nine years of age; ten girls, six boys, and were questioned separately.

The first is a boy named *Calvin*, between seven and eight, does not remember his surname; says he was by his mother when she was killed, and pulled the arrows from her until she was dead. Says he had two brothers older than himself, named *Henry* and *James*, and three sisters, *Nancy*, *Mary* and *Martha*.

The second is a girl who does not remember her name. The others say it is *Demurr*.

The third is a boy named *Ambrose Miriam Tagit*; says he had two brothers older than himself and one younger. His father, mother, and two elder brothers were killed; his younger brother was brought to Cedar City. Says he lived in Johnson county, but does not know in what state; says it took one week to go from where he lived to his grandfather's and grandmother's who are still living in the states.

The fourth is a girl obtained of *John Morris*, a Mormon at Cedar City; she does not recollect anything about herself.

Fifth, is a boy obtained of *E. H. Groce*; says that the girl obtained of Morris is named *Mary*, and is his sister.

The sixth is a girl who says her name is *Prudence Angelina*. Had two brothers, *Jesse* and *John*, who were killed. Her father's name was *William*, and she had an uncle *Jesse*.

The seventh is a girl; she says her name is *Frances Harris* or *Horne*; remembers nothing of her family.

The eighth is a young boy, too young to remember anything about himself.

The ninth is a boy who says his name is *William W. Huff*.

The tenth is a boy who says his name is *Charles Francher*.

The eleventh is a girl who says her name is *Sophronia Huff*.

The twelfth is a girl who says her name is *Betsey*.

The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth, are three sisters, named *Rebecca*, *Louisa* and *Sarah Dunlap*. These three sisters were the children obtained of Jacob Hamblin.

I have no note of the sixteenth.

The seventeenth is a boy who was but six weeks old at the time of the massacre. Hamblin's wife brought him to my camp on the 19th instant. The next day they took him on towards Salt Lake City to give him up to Dr. Forney. He is a pretty little boy, and hardly dreamed he had again slept upon the ground where his parents had been murdered.

The children, it is said, could not be induced to make any developments while they remained with the Mormons, from fear, no doubt, having been intimidated by threats. Dr. Forney, it is said, came southward for them, under the impression that he would find them in the hands of the Indians. The Mormons say the children *were* in the hands of the Indians, and were purchased by themselves for rifles, blankets, etc. But the children say they have *never* lived with the Indians at all. The Mormons claimed of Dr. Forney sums of money varying from two hundred to four hundred dollars for attending them when sick; for feeding and clothing them; and for nourishing the infants from the time when they assumed to have purchased them from the Indians.

Murderers of the parents, and despoilers of their property! these Mormons, rather these relentless incarnate fiends, dared

even to come forward and claim payment for having kept these little ones barely alive; these helpless orphans whom they, *themselves*, had already robbed of their natural protectors and support! Has there *ever* been an act which at all equaled this in devilish hardihood, in more than devilish effrontery? Never but one; and even *then*, the price was but "thirty pieces of silver."

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On my arrival at Mountain Meadows, the 16th instant, I encamped near the spring where the emigrants had encamped, and where they had entrenched themselves after they were first fired upon. The ditch they then dug is not yet filled up.

The same day, Captain Reuben P. Campbell, U. S. 2d dragoons, with a command of three companies of troops, came from his camp on the Santa Clara, and encamped there also. Judge Cradlebaugh, and Deputy Marshal Rogers, had came down from Provo with Captain Campbell, and had been enquiring into the circumstances of the massacre.\* The Judge cannot receive too much praise for the resolute and thorough manner with which he pursues his investigations. On his way down past this spot, and before my arrival, Captain Campbell had caused to be collected and buried the bones of twenty-six of the victims.

Dr. Brewer informed me that the remains of eighteen were buried in one grave, twelve in another, and six in another.

On the 20th instant, I took a wagon and a party of men and made a thorough search for others amongst the sage bushes for at least a mile back from the road that leads to Hamblin's house. Hamblin, himself, showed Sergeant Fritz of my party, a spot on the right hand side of the road where he had partially covered up a great many of the bones. These were collected, and a large number of others on the left hand side of the road, up the slope of the hill, and in the ravines, and among the bushes. I gathered many of the disjointed bones of thirty-two persons. The number could easily be told by the number of pairs of shoulder blades, and of lower jaws, skulls and parts of skulls, etc. These, with the remains of two others, gotten in a ravine to the east of the spring where they had been interred at but little depth—thirty-four in all—I buried in a grave on the northern side of the ditch. Around and above this grave I cause to be built of large granite stones, hauled from the neighboring hills, a rude monument, conical in form, and fifty feet in

circumference at the base, and twelve feet in height. This is surmounted by a cross hewn from red cedar wood. From the ground to the top of the cross is twenty-four feet. On the transverse part of the cross, facing towards the north, is an inscription carved deeply into the wood:

VENGEANCE IS MINE: I WILL REPAY SAITH THE LORD.

And on a rude slab of granite let into the earth, and leaning against the northern base of the monument, there are cut the following words:

HERE

120 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,  
WERE MASSACRED IN COLD BLOOD,  
IN SEPT., 1857.

THEY WERE FROM ARKANSAS.

I observed that nearly every skull I saw had been shot through with rifle or revolver bullets. I did not see one that had been "broken in with stones." Dr. Brewer showed me one, that probably of a boy of eighteen, which had been fractured and split doubtless by two blows of a bowie knife, or other instrument of that character.

I saw several bones of what must have been very small children. Dr. Brewer says, from what he saw, he thinks some infants, even, were butchered. The mothers doubtless had these in their arms, and the same shot or blow may have deprived both of life.

The scene of the massacre, even at this late day, was horrible to look upon. Women's hair in detached locks, and in masses, hung to the sage bushes, and was strewn over the ground in many places. Parts of little children's dresses, and of female costume, dangled from the shrubbery, or lay scattered about. And among these, here and there, on every hand, for at least a mile in the direction of the road, by two miles east and west, there gleamed, bleached white by the weather, the skulls and other bones of those who had suffered. A glance into the wagon, when all these had been collected, revealed a sight which can never be forgotten.

The idea of the melancholy procession of that great number of women and children—followed at a distance by their husbands and brothers—after all their suffering, their watching, their anxiety, and grief for so many gloomy days and dismal nights at the *creek*, thus moving slowly and sadly on up to the point where the Mormons and Indians lay in wait to murder them; these doomed and unhappy people, literally going to their own funeral; the chill shadows of night closing darkly around them, sad precursors of the approaching shadows of a deeper night; brings to the mind a picture of human suffering and

wretchedness on the one hand, and of human treachery and ferocity upon the other, that cannot possibly be exceeded by any other scene that ever before occurred in real life.

I caused the distance to be measured from point to point on the scene of this massacre. From the ditch near the spring to the point upon the road where the men were attacked and destroyed, and where their bones were mostly found, is 1 mile, 565 yards. Here there is a grave where Captain Campbell's command buried some of the remains. To the next point, also marked by a similar grave, made by Captain Campbell, and where the women and children were butchered—a point identified from their bones and clothing having been found near it—is 1 mile, 1135 yards. To the swell across the valley called the "Rim of the Basin," is 1 mile, 1334 yards. To Hamblin's house, 4 miles, 1049 yards.

Major Henry Prince, U. S. army, drew a map of the ground about the spring where the entrenchment was dug, and embracing the neighboring hills behind which the Mormons had cover. On the crests of these hills are still traces of some rude little parapets made of loose stones, and loop-holed for rifles. Marks of bullets shot from the *corral* are seen upon these stones.

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In pursuing the bloody thread which runs throughout this picture of sad realities, the question how this crime, that for hellish atrocity has no parallel in our history, can be adequately punished, often comes up, and seeks in vain for an answer. Judge Cradlebaugh says, that with Mormon juries, the attempt to administer justice in this territory, is simply a ridiculous farce. He believes the territory ought at once to be put under martial law. This may be the only practicable way in which even partial punishment can be meted out to these Latter Day Devils. But how inadequate would be the punishment of a few, even by death, for this crime which nearly the whole Mormon population, from Brigham Young down, were more or less instrumental in perpetrating. There are other heinous crimes to be punished, besides this. Martial law would at best be but a temporary expedient. Crime is found in the footsteps of the Mormons wherever they go, and so the evil must always exist as long as the Mormons themselves may exist. What is their history? What their antecedents? Perhaps the future may be judged of by the past.

In their infancy, as a *religious* community (?) they settled in Jackson county, Missouri. There, in a short time, from the crimes and depredations they committed, they became intolerable to the inhabitants; whose self-preservation compelled them to rise and drive the Mormons out by force of arms.

At Nauvoo again, another experiment was tried with them. The people of Illinois exercised forbearance towards them until it literally "ceased to be a virtue." They were driven thence as they had been from Missouri; but fortunately, *this time* with the loss on their part of those two shallow imposters, but arrant miscreants, the brothers Smith. The United States took no heed of these wholesome lessons taught by Missouri and Illinois. The Mormons were permitted to settle amid the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains, with a desert on each side, and upon the great thoroughfare between the two oceans. Over this thoroughfare our citizens had hitherto not been able to travel without peril to their lives and property, except, forsooth! *Brigham Young* pleased to grant them *his* permission, and gave them *his* protection. "*He* would turn the Indians loose upon them."

The expenses of the army in Utah, past, and to come (*figure that!*), the MASSACRE AT THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS, the unnumbered other crimes, which have been, and will yet be, committed by this community, are but preliminary gusts of the whirlwind our government has reaped, and is yet to reap, for the wind it has sown in permitting the Mormons ever to gain foothold within our borders.

They are an ulcer on the body politic. An ulcer which it needs more than cautery to cure. It must have excision; complete and thorough extirpation, before we can ever hope for safety or tranquillity. This is no rhetorical phrase made by a flourish of the pen, but is really what will prove to be an earnest and stubborn fact. This *Brotherhood* may be contemplated from any point of view, and but one conclusion can be arrived at concerning it. The Thugs of India were an inoffensive, moral, law-abiding people, in comparison.

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I have made this a *special report*, because the information here given, however crude, I thought to be of such grave importance it ought to be put permanently upon record, and deserved to be kept separate and distinct from a report on the ordinary occurrences of a march.

Some of the details might perhaps have been omitted. But there has been a great and fearful crime perpetrated, and many of the circumstances connected with it have long been most artfully kept concealed. But few direct rays even now shine in upon the subject. So that, however indistinct and unimportant they may at present appear to be, even the faint side-lights given by these details, may yet lend assistance in exploring some obscure recess of the matter where the great truths, that should be diligently and persistently sought for, may yet happily be discovered.

JAMES HENRY CARLTON,  
*Brevet Major U. S. Army*

LITTLE ROCK, 11th October, 1860.

His Excellency ELIAS N. CONWAY,

Governor of Arkansas:

Sir: I have received your letter in relation to the surviving children of the "Mountain Meadows" Massacre in 1857, brought back from the Mormons, and state in reply that as special agent of the United States government, I proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and on the 25th of August, 1859, took charge of those children—fifteen in number—five males and ten females; and whose names and present residence are stated below. They were brought to Fort Leavenworth from Salt Lake, Utah, in charge of Maj. Whiting, U.S. army, and arrived there on that day. I reached Carrollton, Carroll county, Arkansas, with them, on the 16th of September, 1859. They were in fine health during my trip with them across the plains, and continued so while they were in my care and charge. When Dr. Jacob Forney, superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, obtained these children in Utah, their names had been changed, while they were in the possession of the Mormons, to prevent identification, or enquiry.

There were two other children—John C. Miller and M. Tackett—who were detained in Utah as witnesses; and in January, 1860, they were conveyed to Washington City, by the said Forney, and under his charge; and from there to Carrollton, Carroll county, Arkansas, under the charge of Major John Henry, of Van Buren, Arkansas, in January, 1860. All the children are still living, as far as I am informed, grateful for their restoration to their relatives and friends.

The unfortunate emigrants [of some of which these children are the survivors], numbering 140, were on the route to California, in September, 1857, for the purpose of making that country their permanent home, when they were foully and brutally massacred, at Mountain Meadows in Utah Territory, by the Mormons and Indians together. They were all from Arkansas. That emigrating party were said to form the wealthiest train, in horses, cattle, wagons, carriages, property, money, etc., that attempted to cross the plains in 1857. It is probable that exactness is not attainable, but it is certain enough these emigrants had at least 900 head of fine cattle; many valuable horses and mules; one stallion, valued at \$2,000; several traveling carriages; much household property; and the emigrants besides all a great deal of ready money.

It has been ascertained, with sufficient certainty, that the bloody and heart-rending massacre of "Mountain Meadows" was the joint work of the Mormons and Indians; and to this day restitution has not been made for the property taken, nor is the government in any way punished or avenged that awful crime, exceeding in enormity any of which history makes mention.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WM. C. MITCHELL.

Names, sex, ages and residence of the Children referred to in the preceding letter.

Robina Danlap,	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Females; live in Carroll county, Arkansas, and are daughters of Jesse Danlap, deceased.
Louisa Danlap,	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Sarah Danlap,	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Elizabeth Ann Alice Danlap,	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Females; live in Marion county, Arkansas, and are daughters of L. D. Danlap, deceased.
Elizabeth B. Baker,	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Sarah A. B. Baker,	6, female	Heirs of G. W. Baker, dec'd; live in Carroll Co., Arks.
W. B. B. Baker,	4, male	
C. J. Francher,	9, male	Heirs of Alexander Francher; live in Carroll county, Carrollton, Ark., 5, female
John C. Miller,	9, male	
Mary Miller,	7, female	Heirs of Joseph M. Miller, deceased; reside in Crawford county, Arkansas.
John Tackett,	4, male	
M. Tackett,	7, male	Children of Pierson Tackett, deceased; reside in Carroll county, Arkansas.
M. M. Jones,	1, male	Children of J. M. Jones, deceased, of Marion county, Arkansas.
M. M. Jones,	5, female	reside in Meigs co., Tenn.; went from Benton co., Ark.
M. Tackett, and John C. Miller,		were the two boys detained at Salt Lake City, as witnesses, and brought to Arkansas by Maj. Henry, as stated in the foregoing letter.

WM. C. MITCHELL.